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VALUABLE INFORMATION
to those attending the
GAR
ENCAMPMENT

BOSTON, AUG. 15th to 20th 1904

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NATIONAL ENCAM

BOSTON, MA

FOR the second time in its history, the Grand Army of the Republic, fittingly described as "the greatest veteran association in the world," is to hold its Annual Encampment in Boston.

This is a distinguished compliment to what may truthfully be termed the most interesting city in the United States, and its people are appreciative of it to such an extent that they are preparing to give the brave soldiers who fought and bled in their country's defence during the Civil War a reception that will



SHAW MEMORIAL, BOSTON COMMON.

ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R.

MASS., 1904.



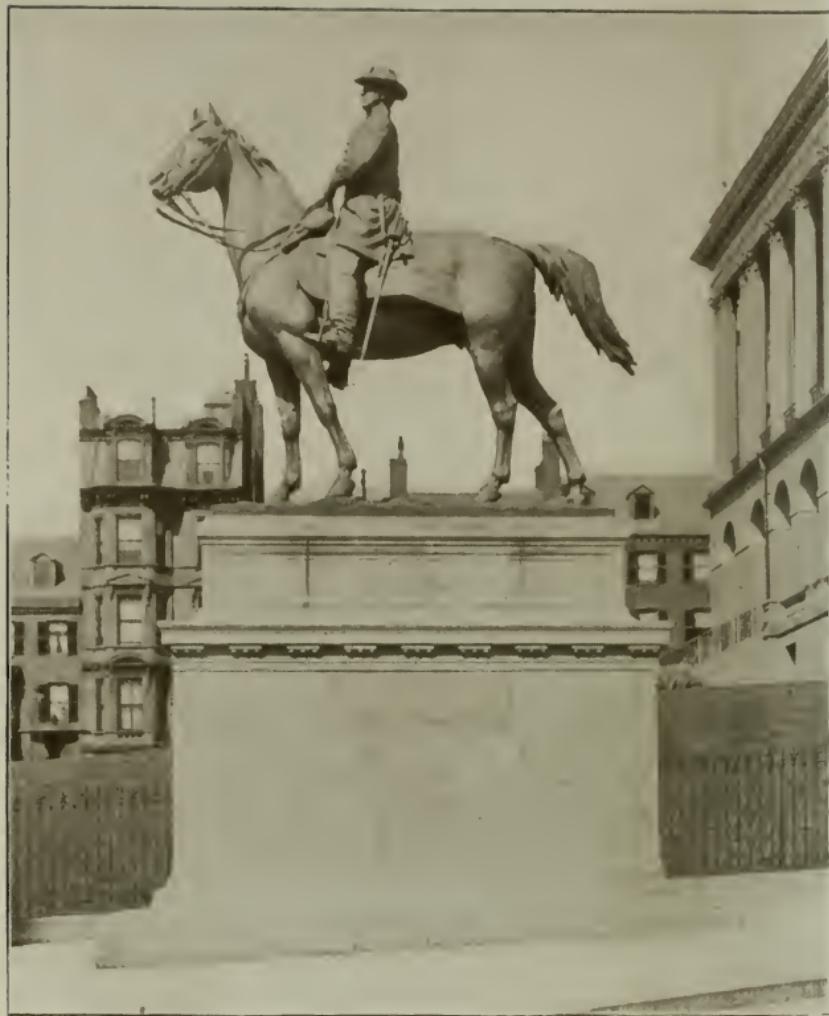
SOME OF THE MEN WHO HELPED TO SAVE THE UNION.

exceed in cordiality even that which they awarded them in 1890.

On the latter occasion there were 40,000 in line in the great procession that made memorable the Encampment week in Boston. This year's Encampment is expected to attract fully 100,000 visitors to the historic city by the sea, and the parade of veterans will probably not fall far short of the former one.

The order at the present time comprises a membership of something over 250,000, its ranks including not only soldiers from all the armies of the Union, but sailors from all the fleets. The Annual Encampment is made up of about 1400 representatives from forty-five different departments, and its deliberations are very important.

This magnificent organization, whose special aims are to perpetuate the patriotic memories of the great struggle to preserve the Union, "to cement more closely the ties of comradeship born of battle, to care for the widows and orphans of those who died in



GEN. JOSEPH W. HOOKER.

defence of the flag," comes to Boston by invitation of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., cordially seconded by the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Mayor of the city. With the veterans will come thousands of others, including wives, children and friends, all anxious to enjoy the attractions and the hospitality of Boston. For many of them, it will be their annual vacation outing, after the prevailing custom among those who attend summer gatherings in convention cities.

These, and all others who visit the city during Encampment week will be amply repaid, for in addition to the parade — probably the last of its kind to take place in Boston — there is to be a magnificent campfire in Mechanics' Hall, decorations and illumina-

nations, excursions to points of historic interest and other special features. The public spirited citizens of the Hub have raised a large fund for the entertainment of their guests, and the entire city will be en fete during the week. Local committees have been hard at work on the various details for many weeks, and the matter of boarding-house, hotel and restaurant accommodations for the expected throng has been looked after with special care. The railroads, too, with their usual forehandedness, will be prepared to transport veterans and sightseers alike with celerity and comfort. There will be room for everybody and transportation for everybody, and as for enjoyment, there is no city on the continent that can compare with Boston as a summer stopping-place.

Boston's Military History and Memorials.

It is equally true that in no American city could a military convention of any kind be more fittingly held, for since the dark days of the Revolution, Boston has ever been the exemplar of the highest type of patriotism. It was here that the tea was thrown into the harbor, as a rebuke to an autocratic and overbearing government; it was here that, in 1775, even the ministers mani-



SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT
Boston Common.



PUBLIC GARDEN.

fested their readiness to serve as chaplains in the American army, and it was in this city that the "Constitution" and other famous ships that figured gloriously in subsequent wars were built.

Although neither the war of 1812 nor the Mexican war was over popular here, Boston did not shirk during these stirring periods. When the Civil war, that which made a Grand Army of the Republic possible, broke out, Boston did its whole duty, and when the veteran hosts march through its streets in August, it will have no need to be ashamed of its record. It gave freely both of its money and of its citizens, and was one of the first to respond to the presidential call for troops.

From individuals and banks alike money for the defence of the Union poured out freely, and Boston altogether raised something like \$2,500,000 and furnished about 26,000 volunteers for the army and navy. Its quota included 12 regiments of infantry (two of them colored), nine batteries of artillery and five troops of cavalry, one of the latter colored.

The valor of the negro troops from Massachusetts is one of the cherished traditions of the war. One of their most noted leaders was Col. Robert Gould Shaw of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, a member of one of Boston's best families, who was killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863. The memorial to him which stands opposite the State House, is one of the most beautiful bronzes in the country.

Many other well known Boston officers were killed in action, and several of those who survived became brigadier generals. Boston's soldiers were under fire in most of the big battles of the war, and their valor, in common with all their associates from Massachusetts, was recognized throughout the service.



BARTLETT MONUMENT, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON



OLD NORTH CHURCH.

As one historian has recorded it: "From the first clash of arms in the summer of 1861 to the firing of the last shot in the spring of 1865, the white flag with the arms of Massachusetts was to be seen; and wherever it moved brave men from that state fought and fell."

Scores of these tattered battle-flags, some of them blood-stained and bullet-torn, are preserved in the magnificent Memorial Hall in the State House, and will be reverently viewed during the Encampment week by many thousands.

Boston also sent hundreds of its patriotic sons into the navy, many of whom served valiantly in the various sea fights in which the "Cumberland," "Hartford," "Merrimac," and other Boston-built ships were conspicuous.

In commemoration of these priceless services of its soldiers and sailors in the Civil and Revolutionary wars, Boston has erected many costly and beautiful memorials, and so have nearly all the other cities and towns of Massachusetts.

Among the most striking of these in Boston and its environs are the Bunker Hill monument in Charlestown, the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument on the Common, the new white marble memorial shaft on Dorchester Heights, South Boston, and Memorial Hall at Harvard University, Cambridge. There are bronze and stone



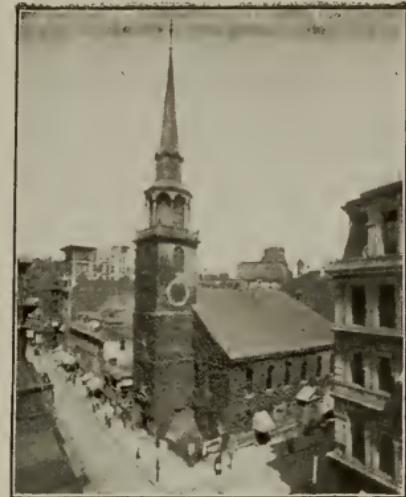
ARLINGTON

statues innumerable, the most notable of these being the Washington equestrian statue in the Public Garden and the statue of General Joseph Hooker near the State House, only recently unveiled.

Bunker Hill monument, known wherever the English language is spoken, stands on Breed's Hill, Charlestown, where the

redoubt was thrown up by the Americans on the night before the famous battle. It is 221 feet high, and cost \$150,000. From its summit, reached by a spiral stairway, there is a beautiful view of Greater Boston. The cornerstone was laid in 1825, and the shaft was dedicated in 1845. It can be reached by taking the surface or elevated cars to Charlestown.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' monument stands on Flagstaff Hill in the historic Common. The shaft is of white Maine granite and is about 70 feet high, surmounted by a heroic bronze figure typifying the Genius of America. The base of the monument is beautifully ornamented with figures, wreaths and bas-reliefs. The monument, which costs \$75,000, was dedicated in 1877, a feature being a great parade of 25,000 men, in which the local Grand Army posts participated. The sculptor was Martin Millmore of Boston.



OLD SOUTH CHURCH.





LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE FROM RED HILL.

The South Boston memorial shaft, only recently dedicated, stands on the spot occupied by the fortifications on Dorchester Heights, which played such a conspicuous part in the evacuation of Boston by the British. The memorial stands in Thomas Park, and can be reached by taking City Point, South Boston, surface cars.

The magnificent equestrian statue of Washington has stood in the Public Garden since 1869, and has been admired by many thousands from every part of the world. With its pedestal it stands 38 feet high, and is of heroic proportions. It is one of the largest bronze figures in the country, and is a masterpiece of the sculptor, Thomas Ball.

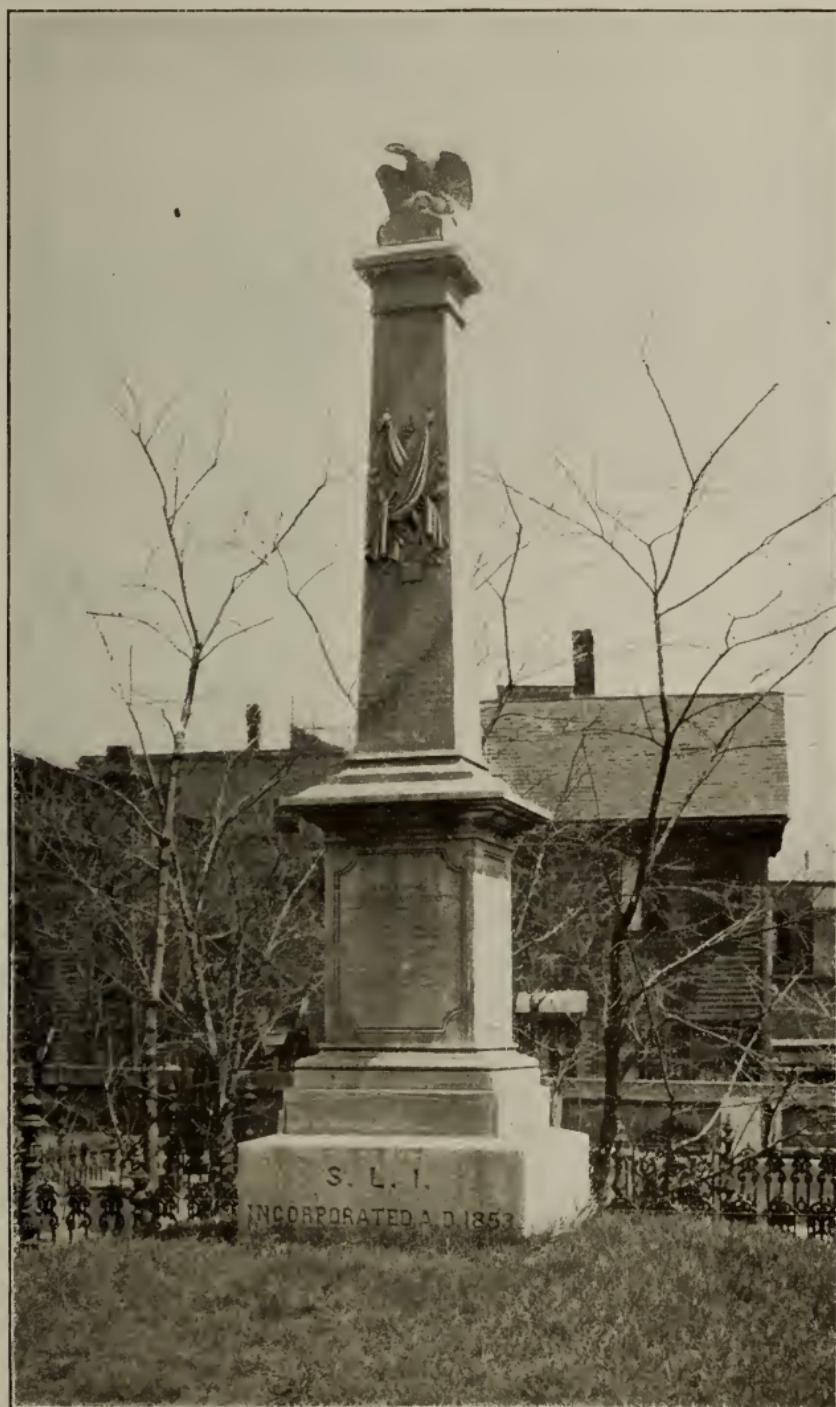
The Charlestown Soldiers' and Sailors' monument in Winthrop square is a fine creation by Millmore, of granite, costing \$20,000. It was dedicated in 1872.

The Dorchester Soldiers' monument is at Meeting House Hill, on the line of the Geneva avenue surface cars. It is of Gloucester granite, 31 feet high, and was dedicated in 1867.

The Roxbury Soldiers' monument stands in Boston's beautiful burying-ground, Forest Hills cemetery, in the centre of a large lot. The remains of a

score of Roxbury soldiers lie within its shadow. The monument is always lavishly decorated on Memorial Day.

The West Roxbury Soldiers' monument is at the corner of Centre and South streets, Jamaica Plain. It is of light gray granite, 34 feet high, and was dedicated in 1871.



SOMERVILLE, MASS.



PEABODY, MASS.

Brighton, another section of Boston, also has a fine monument in memory of the heroes of the Civil War. It stands in Evergreen cemetery, and was dedicated in 1866.

The Emancipation Group, by Ball, in Park square, near the Common, represents Abraham Lincoln freeing the slaves, and cost over \$17,000. It was unveiled in 1879.

The Robert Gould Shaw Memorial stands directly opposite the entrance to the State House, one side facing Beacon street and the other fronting on the mall of the Common. It is a splendid example of

alto-relief in bronze, representing Colonel Shaw at the head of his negro regiment. It is a favorite subject for devotees of the camera.

The Hooker equestrian bronze statue, the very newest of Boston's military collection, stands almost opposite in front of the State House Park, and is a very fine and spirited example of the sculptor's genius. There is also an artistic statue of Gen. Charles Devens in this park.

Among other statues commemorative of heroic deeds may be mentioned those to John Glover of Marblehead, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and Col. Thomas Cass, who led the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War. The Glover statue is in Commonwealth avenue, and that of



WAKEFIELD, MASS.



OLD STATE HOUSE.

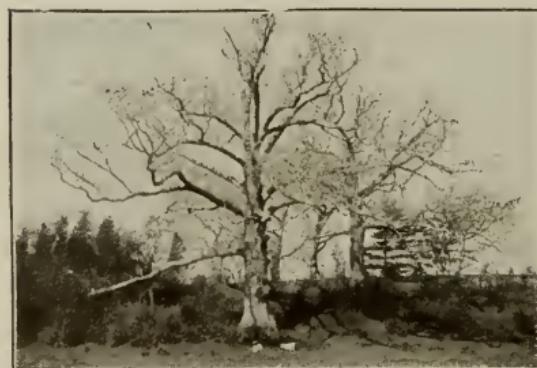
Memorial Hall at Harvard contains tablets inscribed with the names of all the university's sons who gave up their lives in the civil strife. It is a beautiful building, and is used as a place of meeting and a dining hall.

In all of the surrounding cities—Chelsea, Cambridge, Somerville, Malden, Lynn, Salem, Lawrence, Lowell, Fitchburg and elsewhere—and in many of the towns beautiful soldiers' monuments testify to the gratitude of the living for the sacrifices of the dead. Some of the more striking of these memorials are reproduced in this booklet, but the limitations of

Colonel Cass is in the Public Garden. A statue of Col. William Prescott, of Revolutionary fame, stands at the foot of Bunker Hill monument; and in the Marine Park at City Point, South Boston, is a fine bronze statue of Admiral Farragut, dedicated a few years ago.



SWAMPSIDE



WAVERLEY OAKS.

space do not permit a description of them all,

Of Boston's present-day military life there is much of interest that might be written. Visitors

will find many tangible evidences of the city's patriotism, aside from its statues and monuments, notably the several fine armories in which its soldiers drill and have their social meeting places.

The two brigades into which the military estab-



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

lishment of Massachusetts is divided have their headquarters in Boston, the First Brigade at the South Armory and the Second Brigade at 120 Tremont street. The Second Corps of Cadets, one of the crack commands of the State, has its headquarters in a splendid armory on Columbus avenue.



MASS.

The Ninth regiment of infantry is practically a Boston regiment, and there are local companies of the Fifth and Sixth regiments. The First regiment of Heavy Artillery, the First



PARK STREET CHURCH.



LYNN, MASS.

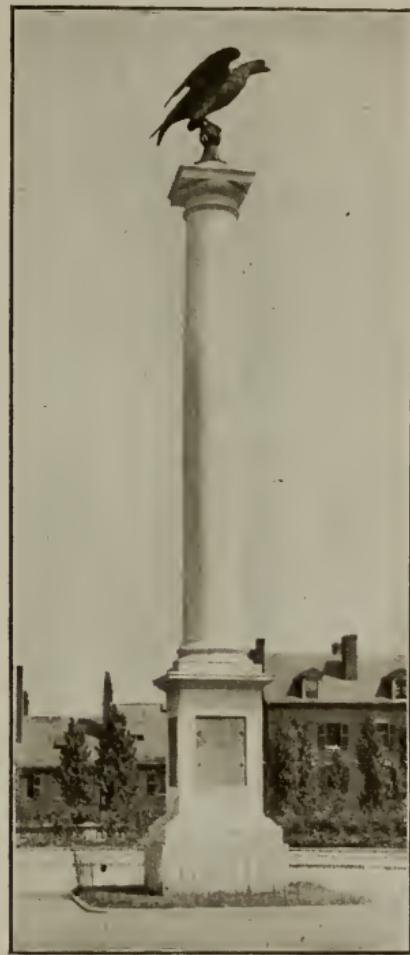
Battalion of Cavalry, a battery of Light Artillery and an Ambulance Corps are also quartered here. The commander-in-chief of the militia is the Governor. The office of the Adjutant-General, who is in direct charge of the forces, is at the State House. The commander-in-chief has his official uniformed staff, usually composed of some of the most prominent citizens of the state.

Some of the attached Boston commands have an especial history and prominence, notably the Roxbury Horse Guard and the First Corps of Cadets.

Beginning with the Grand Army of the Republic itself, there is a long list of military veteran and

other organizations in the Hub. There are sixteen local G. A. R. posts in various parts of the city, and the Woman's Relief Corps, which is auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is co-operating effectively with the local members in preparing for the entertainment of the veterans and their friends during Encampment week, is represented by twelve corps.

The headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., are at room 27, State House Annex. There are 210 posts in this department. Headquarters of the Encampment Week Committee of both the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps are in adjoining offices in the Old South Building, Washington street.



BEACON HILL MEMORIAL
SHAFT.

The Order of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., has seven local camps, and has its headquarters at 947 Tremont street. The Daughters of Veterans are represented by John A. Andrew Tent, No. 1, with headquarters at G. A. R. Hall, Park st., Dorchester



WASHINGTON ELM, CAMBRIDGE.

Other military, or quasi-military organizations, include the famous Ancient and Honorable Artillery, whose interesting armory in Faneuil Hall, filled with martial relics and souvenirs, is open to the public; the Legion of Spanish War Veterans, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Union Veterans' Union, the Veterans' Protective League, the Naval Order of the United States (Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans, 1151 Washington street), and the Gen. R. S. McKenzie Association of the Regular Army and Navy (incorporated).



FANEUIL HALL



CRISPUS ATTUKS,
Boston Common

Historic Shrines and Public Buildings.

Proud as it is of its military history and standing, Boston is yet more proud of the attractions it possesses for the stranger within its gates. These are so many and so varied that it is not easy to enumerate them.

People like to come to Boston because they know it is different from all other cities, American or otherwise. They are interested in it on account of its unique place in history, and they like it, because of its general



HALL

cheerfulness and attractiveness, because of the hospitality and courtesy of its denizens, and because of the salubrity of its summer climate.

It has grown to be a favorite stopping-off place for thousands who are on their way from the west or south to the vacation retreats at mountains or sea shore, and even for those who are en route to Europe. As a transportation centre it has only New York and Chicago for rivals, for not only do its railroads radiate to north, south, east and west, but

its steamship lines run to a dozen European ports and a score of domestic ones.

Surface and elevated cars, aided by a subway system, combine to make urban transit fairly expeditious, and the transfer privileges extended are liberality itself.

As to Boston's hotels and restaurants, these will be found equal to the best in the land. They are homelike in their atmosphere, moderate in their charges and convenient in their location. In the matter of being housed and fed, and of being quickly and cheaply carried whither he wishes to go, the visitor to Boston has nothing whatever to fear.

Three out of every five visitors will wish, first of



AMESBURY, MASS.

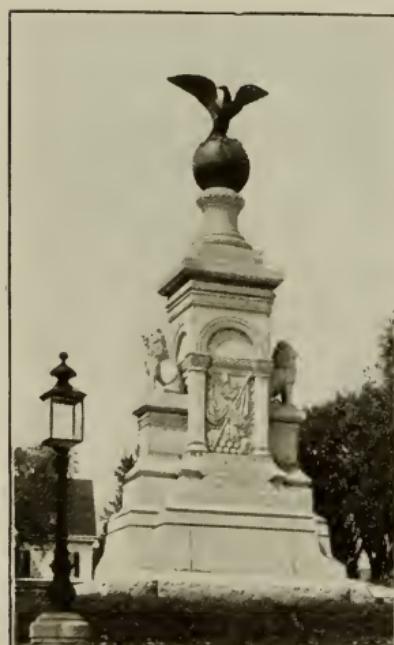
all to visit the city's historic shrines. Very likely his, or her, initial selection will be Faneuil Hall, the famous "Cradle of Liberty," with its hallowed memories of illustrious American orators, its historic paintings and its interesting armory of the "Ancients." This time-honored building is situated in Dock Square, and is very accessible.

The Old State House, on Washington and State streets, containing a free exhibit of historic relics, pictures, engravings, etc., must surely be visited. So also, must the famous Old South Meeting House on Washington and Milk streets, (opposite the Boston & Maine railroad city ticket office and information bureau), which likewise contains a collection of relics, to view which a small fee is charged. The revenue goes to the fund for preserving the edifice.

Another notable building is old Christ Church, on Salem street, in the North End of the city. It was from the tower of this church that the signal lanterns arranged for by Paul Revere, in connection with his historic ride to Lexington, were displayed. The quaint interior of the church is interesting, and the view from the belfry includes a wide area of the city. Copp's Hill burying-



WHITTIER'S BIRTHPLACE,
Haverhill, Mass.



METHUEN, MASS.

ground, containing the bones of some of Boston's earliest inhabitants, is hard by; and other last resting places, of interest to the antiquarian, are the old Granary burying-ground on Tremont street, near the Common, and King's Chapel burying-ground, on Tremont street near School street. King's Chapel itself is an ancient structure still used for regular worship and fitted up with pews much like the one Washington sat in at Alexandria.

Many other historic buildings, and the sites of such, may be visited in the older part of Boston, including the time-worn house of Paul Revere in North street; and the visit to them is always enhanced by the picturesqueness of the surrounding life in the streets. This is particularly true of the North End, where the results of the steady stream of immigration into Boston in late years are becoming manifest. In this section, the main arteries of which are Hanover, Salem and North streets, are the teeming colonies of Italians, Hebrews, Russians, Portuguese and other foreign peoples, many of them still wearing their traditional attire and unable yet to speak the English language.

Many of the old buildings hereabouts have been swallowed up in the march of progress, but some of the ancient relics



HAVERHILL, MASS.

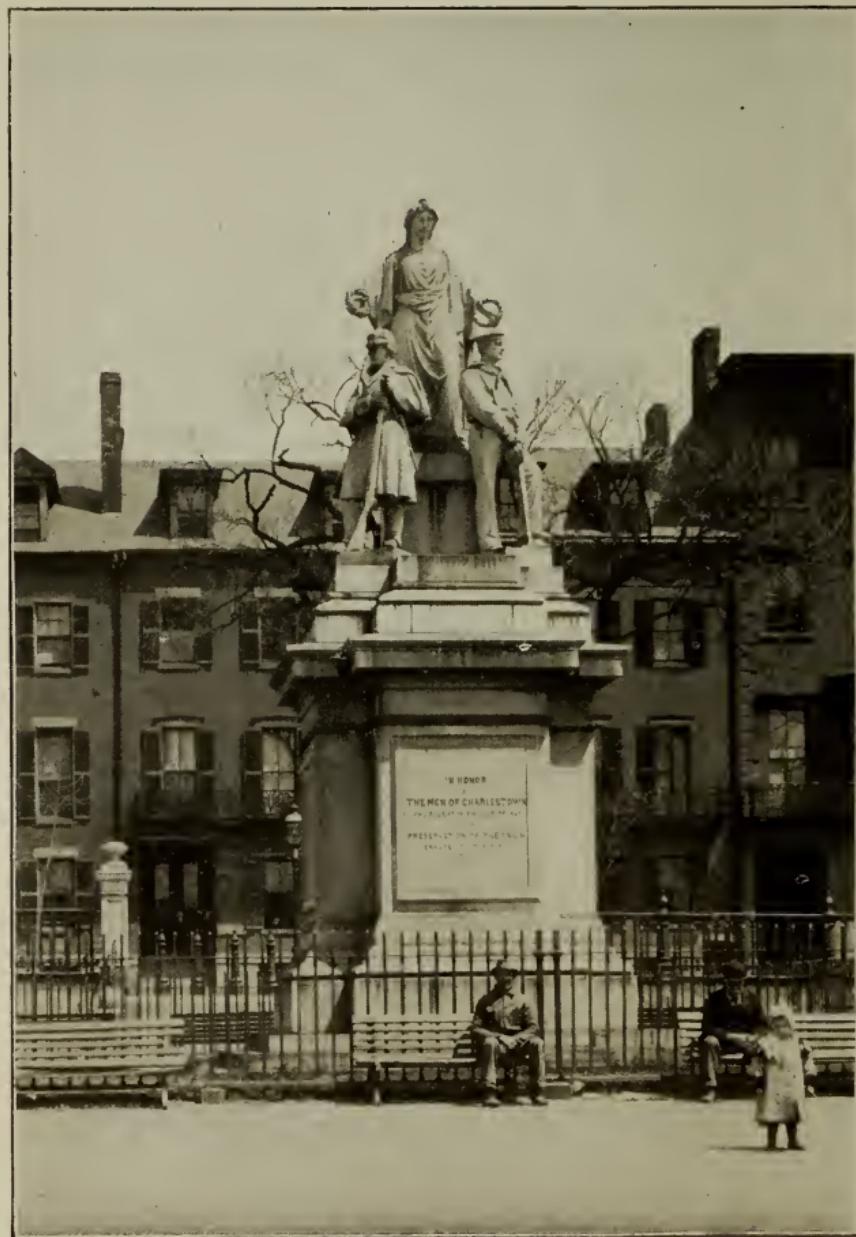


HAWTHORNE'S BIRTHPLACE,
Salem, Mass.

yet remain, like the "Boston Stone" in Marshall street.

Of the public buildings of Boston worthy a visit, the magnificent Public Library in Copley Square is one of the most interesting, from both an architectural and a literary standpoint. It cost nearly \$3,000,000, and its miles of shelves contain 849,000 books. Its splendid mural paintings by Sargent, Abbey, Chauvannes and Elliot are famous the world over.

Another building in which hours may be profitably spent is the Museum of Fine Arts, near the Library.



CHARLESTOWN, MASS.



CASS MONUMENT,
Public Garden.

Temple, the Postoffice Building, the Exchange Building (containing the Stock Exchange), Tremont Temple, Park Street Church, the North Union Station and the South Station are among the more notable of the city's buildings.

A visit to the Stock Exchange gallery, or a stroll through the great market always makes a pleasant and profitable half-hour's diversion.

Few visitors to Boston fail to spend an hour or so at the State House, whose gilded dome shines far above the tall elms of Boston Common. Here are the halls of the Legis-

It contains a notable collection of paintings, bronzes, sculpture and other examples of the fine arts.

Trinity Church, also in Copley Square, the Boston Natural History rooms, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mechanics' Building, in which the great campfires incident to the G. A. R. Encampments are held, The Gardner Museum, Symphony Hall, Horticultural Hall, the New England Conservatory of Music, the Masonic



WASHINGTON MONUMENT,
Public Garden.



NORUMBEGA TOWER.

lature, the representatives' chamber being an especially handsome one, and besides Memorial Hall, with its inspiring collection of battle-flags, its historical paintings and its new statue of General William Francis Bartlett, the hero of Port Hudson, there is on exhibition in the State Library the famous manuscript diary of Governor Bradford.

Parks and Outdoor Pleasures.

There is a splendid view of the city and its environs to be had from the cupola surmounting the dome of the State House; and this suggests that there are other similar points of vantage. Bunker Hill monument is one of them, a small fee being charged for the ascent, and from Thomas Park in South Boston, another interesting prospect is unfolded. One of the most far-reaching views of all is that which may be enjoyed from the summit of Great Blue Hill, in Milton, and extends not only far out to sea but clear into the state of New Hampshire.

Blue Hill and its surroundings form a part of Boston's incomparable park system, which is the admiration of all who visit the city. In the city limits there are many attractive breathing spaces, chief among them being the Common, the beautiful Public Garden, the Back Bay Fens and the magnificent Franklin Park; but supplement-



FITCHING, MASS.

ing these and encircling the metropolis on nearly every side is the greater Metropolitan Park system, made up in part of the Middlesex Fells, the Blue Hills Reservation,



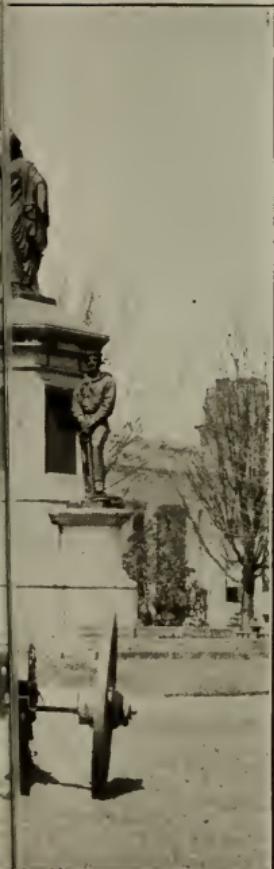
LEXINGTON GREEN.

the Lynn Woods and Revere and Nantasket beaches. They comprise hundreds of acres of the most beautiful woodland imaginable, threaded by splendid drives, and also several miles of magnificent bathing beaches.

August is a most delightful month to visit these parks and shore resorts, the latter including Revere Beach on the north side of Boston harbor, and Nantasket Beach on the south side.

No more delightful phase of life in Boston during the summer season is presented than that of its harbor and nearby shore resorts. Revere Beach, which is a Coney Island in miniature, is reached in a few minutes' ride by rail, and the trip to more sedate Nantasket, whose surf-bathing is famous, requires a harbor journey of less than an hour in a comfortable excursion steamer.

Many other water excursions are to be enjoyed, including trips to Nahant, Gloucester, Plymouth (the landing-place of the Pilgrims), and Provincetown. Boston's water-front presents an always interesting study to the visitor, especially if he comes from the interior. In addition to the many local excursion lines, there is regular steamship service between this port and the principal



BOSTON, MASS.



STATE HOUSE.

coast cities of Maine and the Maritime Provinces, and also to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other southern points. There are also great passenger steamship lines to Liverpool, London, and other European ports, and to the Mediterranean. There is usually one or more of these great liners in port.

The Navy Yard in Charlestown, with its great new drydock and its city of workshops and storehouses, is one of the harbor front's most interesting features. The process of repairing war vessels can be studied here at almost any time.

Even in this part of the city, Boston's park system is in evidence. The North End has its playground and recreation pier; East Boston possesses Wood Island Park; while the Marine Park in South Boston, with its great pier and pleasure bay is one of the most popular of the series. City Point, where this park is situated, is the principal yachting rendezvous, and hundreds of these pleasure craft are always to be seen there in summer. The electric cars take one from the centre of the city to the Marine Park in less than half an hour.

It will be seen from this brief description, that Boston's outdoor life is both varied and interesting.

It will be particularly interesting during Encampment week, for special harbor excursions, a great river carnival and other events are being arranged for that occasion.

Where History Was Made Elsewhere.

It would be a great pity for the visitor to come to Boston from a distance and not see at least a few of the many other places of historic and scenic interest in this part of the country. It so happens that the greater part of these are situated in the territory served by the Boston & Maine railroad, and there are a number of them that can be reached in the course of an hour's journey.

Cambridge, the classic College City, is the nearest of these, being just across the Charles river. It contains, beside the interesting collection of Harvard University buildings, the famous elm under which Washington took command of the American army,



BOSTON COMMON.



WOBURN, MASS.

and the former homes of Longfellow, Lowell, and other famous lights of American literature.

Upon the Southern, Fitchburg and Central Massachusetts Divisions of the Boston & Maine are situated these rural cradles of American liberty—Concord, Lexington, Acton and other towns—that have an imperishable place in our country's history; and here, also, are Waverley, with its famous Oaks; Sudbury, with its storied

"Wayside Inn;" Waltham, with its Norumbega Tower and supposed site of the early Norse discoverers; Medford, with its Cradock Mansion; Watertown, with its interesting United States Arsenal; and Bedford, with its fine air and finer views.

The picturesque city of Medford is situated some five miles west of Boston, and is reached by both the Southern and Western Divisions of the Boston & Maine. This is another hardy Massachusetts town whose history dates back to 1630, and it contains several old buildings that are sought out by thousands of tourists.

The Cradock House is the oldest of these, and, in fact, one of the oldest in the country. It stands on Riverside avenue, and was built in 1634 by Gov. Matthew Cradock.



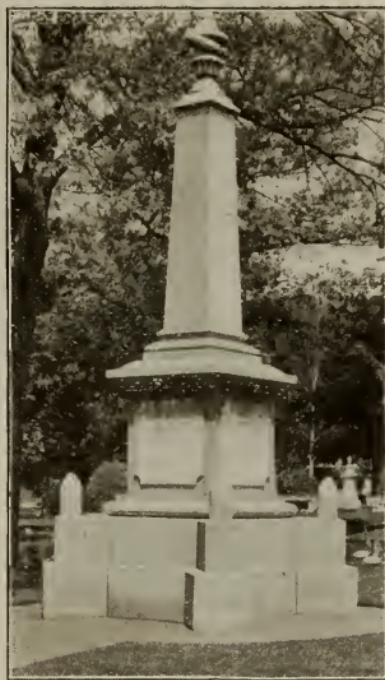
BOSTON

The Royall House, built and occupied by Isaac Royall in 1737, is another one of Medford's cherished possessions. It is a most interesting type of old Colonial architecture. There is a local historical society in Medford, and it has in its keeping a fine collection of valuable Revolutionary and other relics. Paul Revere passed through this town on his memorable ride to Lexington.

In 1631, one year after Medford's settlement, Governor Winthrop helped to launch the little craft, "Blessing of the Bay," and from the banks of the Mystic, between 1803 and 1873, when the industry flourished, no fewer than 567 vessels were sent afloat in the little stream.

Close to Tufts College Station is the old Powder House of Revolutionary fame, and a minute's walk in the opposite direction brings one to a series of breastworks of ancient origin.

Concord and Lexington, however, will occupy the largest share of the visitors' time and attention, and for more reasons than one. In beautiful Concord, one not only stands upon soil made sacred by the blood of the Revolutionary martyrs and over which reverberated the



MEDFORD, MASS.



PUBLIC LIBRARY.

echoes of "the shot heard round the world," but treads the streets and by-paths over which Emerson and Longfellow and Hawthorne and Alcott and other illustrious Americans once walked. The dust of some of them lies in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery hard by. Here, too, are the old North Bridge, the splendid statue of the Minuteman, lovely Walden Pond, upon the shores of which Thoreau had his hermitage, and there are memories, also, of the famed Concord School of Philosophy. No wonder Concord has come to be such a Mecca for the patriotic American.

Concord, which derives its name from its peaceable acquisition from the native Indians, was the first inland town settled in Massachusetts, and in 1774 was the seat of the Provincial Congress. The natural surroundings of the place are very beautiful.

The British went thither to destroy certain stores which Gen. Gage had learned the existence of, but they achieved something for the future of Concord and of America that Gen. Gage had little dreamed would ever come to pass.

To-day the relics of that history-making conflict are annually viewed by thousands of strangers, for on Patriots' Day of each year multitudes visit Concord to participate in the festivities, which is a celebration unique in character.

By no means the least



CRADOCK HOUSE



RIVERVIEW, MASS.



interesting in this particular group of historic places is Sudbury. No great battles were fought in this romantic town, but it has for many years been the Mecca for the lovers of the quaint and curious by reason of the fact that the famous "Wayside Inn" is located within its borders.

Trains on the Central Massachusetts road bring the visitor to Wayside Inn station, and thence a carriage drive of one and a half miles brings one to the noted inn itself.

This storied structure, made familiar to the entire English-speaking world through Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," was built in 1683 by David Howe.

Within the building are many objects of historic and sentimental interest associated with Longfellow's poem and the early history of the structure. The place was originally known as the Red Horse, or Howe Tavern, and among its earlier guests were Gen. George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, General Burgoyne and Judge Sewall.

Turning to the east—this time on the Eastern Division of the Boston & Maine—one finds one's self face to face with history of another age. In quaint and delightful Salem, scarcely more than 30 minutes' ride from the Hub, the visitor becomes quickly

MEDFORD.



STONEHAM, MASS.

immersed in the story and legend of the ancient days of witchcraft.

The spirit of Hawthorne dominates Salem, just as does that of Longfellow Cambridge, and one instinctively thinks of "The Scarlet Letter" as he gazes at the timeworn house on Union street, in which the famous novelist was born.

Salem was one of the first towns permanently settled in Massachusetts, and the part it played in the old days of the witchcraft excitement away back



CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

in 1692 is known to every schoolboy. The points of interest here include Gallows Hill and Witches' Hill; the old burying-ground at Burial Point, where lie interred the bones of Giles Corey, one of the victims of the witchcraft fury; the old Pickering House, built about 1650; Hawthorne's famous "House of the Seven Gables," erected about 10 years later; the old Narbonne House on Essex street, dating back to 1680; the John Derby mansion; and several other houses identified with the earlier history of the place.

In the town of Danvers, a next-door neighbor to Salem, are several historic residences, including the Rebecca Nourse house of witchcraft fame.

Salem has attractions other than the historic, its noted seashore pleasure resort, the Willows, being well worth a visit, and making an excellent place to take dinner.

The rugged, rockbound town of Marblehead, set off from the Puritan town of Salem in 1648, will always be coupled with the poem describing the adventures of Skipper Floyd Ireson, and is another exceedingly interesting place. By artists and tourists alike it is universally called "quaint," and the description fits.

Ipswich, a few miles beyond Salem, is yet another town that strongly attracts the lover of American history. Express trains take one thither much more quickly than the first white men who visited the region in 1611 were able to journey. The English



CHELSEA, MASS.



LOWELL, MASS.

Regicides are alleged to have lived for a time in a hidden chamber in the old Appleton house here.

At Newburyport, 38 miles from Boston, there are a number of historic buildings, including the Wolfe Tavern, which has sheltered many famous Americans; the Old South Church, beneath which lie the remains of George Whitefield, the famous evangelist; the mansion of Lord Timothy Dexter and the houses in which William Lloyd Garrison, Caleb Cushing, Judge

Samuel Sewall and other noted Americans first saw the light.

From Newburyport the visitor may take a short side trip to Amesbury, the great carriage-making centre and the one-time home of John G. Whittier. The old residence of the beloved Quaker poet still stands, and there is a local Whittier Home Association having for its object the permanent preservation of the building.

This timeworn house, whither the poet had removed from Haverhill in 1836, and whence he was buried in 1892, is now one of the literary shrines of the country.

The house is practically as when Mr. Whittier lived in it with his mother, sister and niece, and is full of interesting articles connected with the poet's life and work. There are manuscripts, files of



WAYSIDE INN, SUDSBURY

his editorial work to 1830 and 1838, with books that he has read and marked and written upon in the margins.

This whole locality, indeed, is commonly called "Whittier land."

Powwow and Whittier Hills are the two high hills that overlook the town, and from them there is an unsurpassed view.

The Friends' Meeting House has become historic from its connection with Mr. Whittier. The site of the house of Susanna Martin, hanged at Salem for witchcraft in 1692, and of her daughter, Mabel Martin, "The Witch's Daughter," is accessible on the "Martin road."

The Macy House, built by Thomas Macy, first town clerk of Amesbury, who is mentioned in the poems "The Exiles" and "Banished from Massachusetts," built in or before 1654, stands in excellent preservation in the main street of the town.

Salisbury Beach, a popular watering place in this region, can also be readily reached from Newburyport, and another pleasant diversion is a steamboat trip up the beautiful Merrimac river to Haverhill.

The part which woman bore in the early history of New England is perpetuated in part by the memorials that have been erected to the memory of that remarkable daughter of Massachusetts, Hannah Duston. A monument



MALDEN, MASS.



SUBURY, MASS.



WINCHENDON, MASS.

to this courageous and wonderful woman stands in the public square at Haverhill, at which place, away back in 1697, fifty-seven years after its settlement by the Puritans, she was captured, with a companion, by a band of marauding Indians. Her young babe having been ruthlessly killed, the distracted mother, with her nurse, was taken by the aborigines through the forests to a point a few miles beyond Concord, N. H., and here, in the dead of night, she, with her companion and a young boy, slew with tomahawks ten of their twelve captors, and entering a bark canoe paddled down the Merrimac to Haverhill again.

A monument has also been erected to Hannah Duston's memory at Penacook, N. H. near where she effected her remarkable escape. Haverhill which is also the birthplace of the poet Whittier and insep-

arably linked with Amesbury in that connection, may be readily reached from the latter place, or from Boston direct by the Western Division of the Boston & Maine.

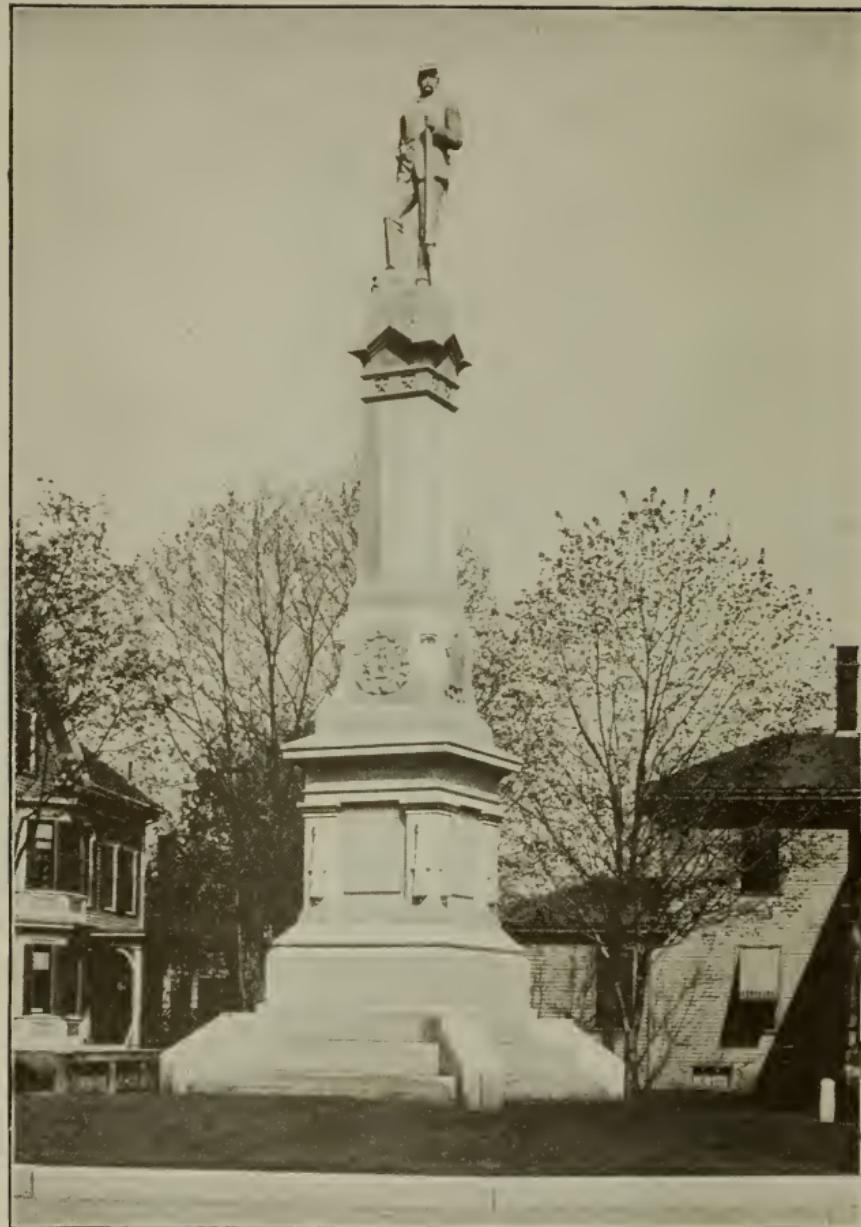
Side Trips to Seashore, Mountain and Lake Resorts.

Of a given number of visitors to Boston, a large proportion will undoubtedly wish to take first a trip along shore, in order to enjoy a sensation that is all too unfamiliar to many from the interior section of the country.

In order to do this comfortably and speedily, the tourist has only to consult a Boston & Maine time-table and take passage upon one of the fast expresses running over the Eastern or Western Divisions of the system. Through this medium of transportation



WALTHAM, MASS.



BEVERLY, MASS.

he can go as far east as the Maritime Provinces if he wills.

Revere Beach, a few miles northeast of the city, already mentioned, is the beginning of a long series of beach resorts strung along the coast of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, to which thousands of heat-wearied inhabitants of the central part of the country repair every summer.

Each has its own peculiar charm and its own individual peculiarities. The list embraces Swampscott, Magnolia, Marblehead, Gloucester (the home of the

"Captains Courageous"), Rockport, Pigeon Cove, (the last three on breezy Cape Ann), Ipswich, Newburyport, Salisbury, Hampton, Rye, York, Ogunquit, Wells, Kennebunk, Old Orchard, and Scarboro Beaches; Portland with its magnificent harbor and adjacent island-gemmed Casco Bay; and the great sinuous, rugged, surf-washed coast of Maine beyond, with Bath, Bar Harbor, and a host of health-giving resorts indenting it.

There are few excursions that will give greater pleasure and benefit to the visitor than this one along the eastern coast of New England. Old Orchard, within easy distance of Portland, is the most populous of all the shore resorts mentioned, and will be especially attractive to those who like to study our kaleidoscopic American life at the seashore. Its broad, white, hard beach is typical of those to be found at all the other places in the list.

While the Boston & Maine gives ready access to the seashore, it furnishes equally quick and comfortable transportation to the interior portions of the great New England pleasure ground, be it the wilderness lake resorts of Moosehead or Rangeley Lakes in



UNION STATION, BOSTON & MAINE R.R.
Causeway Street.



SURF AT HAMPTON BEACH.

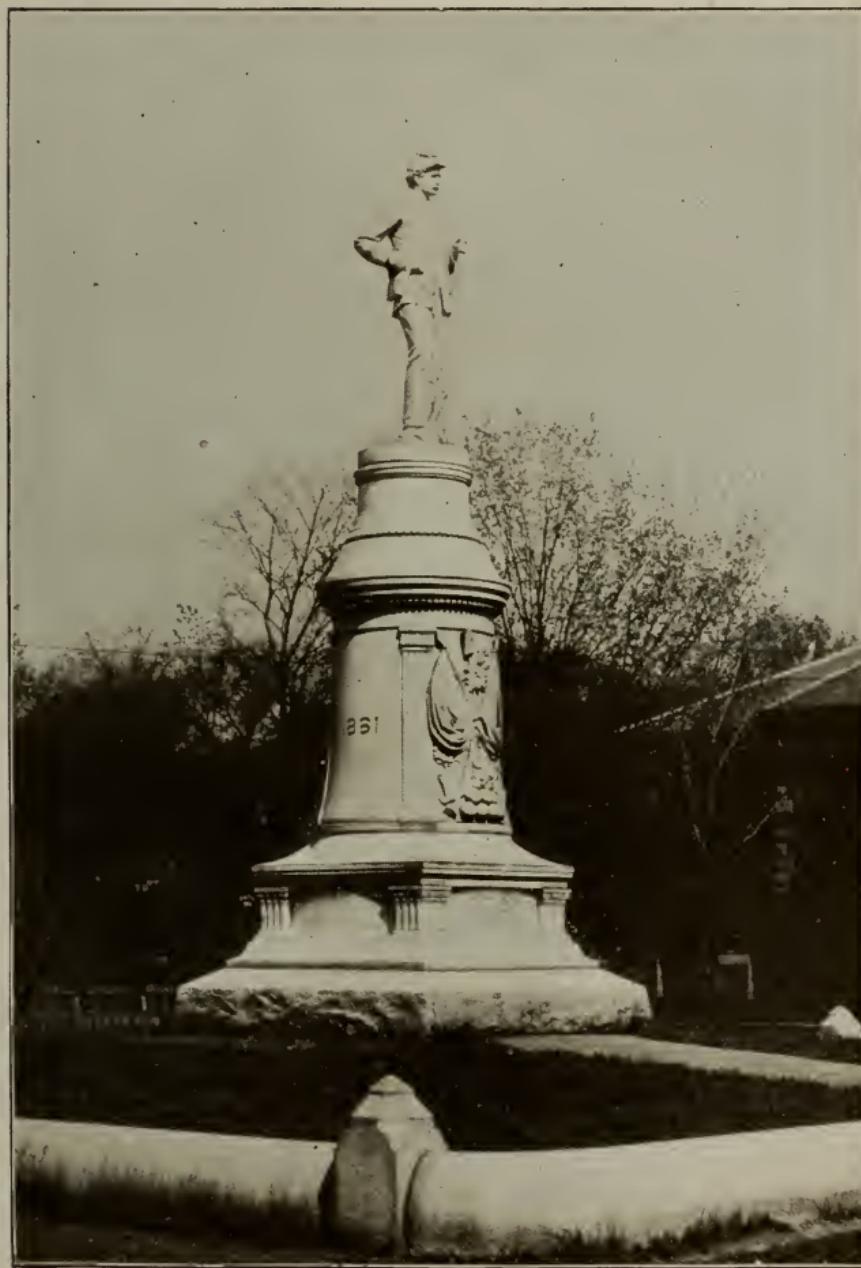
Maine, the farm country of the Merrimack Valley or the breeze-swept summits of the White Mountains. Next to those who desire first to see the seashore, the larger number will probably want to go and revel in the fine air and beautiful scenery of the mountains. By two different routes the Boston & Maine railroad is prepared to take them thither—either through the far-famed Crawford Notch or through the Pemigewasset Valley gateway.

A couple of days or a couple of weeks may be delightfully spent up here on the roof of New England, and at not an exorbitant cost. The great objective point of most mountain visitors is, of course, Mt. Washington, that majestic monitor of the hill country whose summit is upreared more than 6,000 feet above the sea, commanding a view as wide as it is inspiring.

Mt. Washington, which is equipped with a first-class hotel, reached by means of the famous cog railway, may be attacked from many different points of vantage—from Bretton Woods, where a magnificent new hotel, rivaling anything of the kind in the world in size and appointments, has recently been built; Fabyan, Mt. Pleasant, Crawford's, Jackson, Gorham, Jefferson, Sugar Hill, Franconia, Twin Mountain,

Bethlehem, Profile and several other popular summer resorts.

Bethlehem is the largest and gayest of the summer centres; Profile House, sentinelled by the "Old Man of the Mountains" and approached through Profile Notch and the famous "Flume," is one of the quietest. This whole region is a very outdoor paradise, in which one may tramp or ride or view the surpassing scenery to one's heart's content. Other attractive mountain centres, all reached by



WATERTOWN, MASS



DANVERS, MASS

the Boston & Maine, include Plymouth and North Woodstock in the Pemigewasset Valley, Bartlett, Intervale, Lancaster and North Conway. To some of the fine hostelries around which many of these places have grown up, the same summer visitors have been going regularly for 25 or 30 years.

A trip through the impressive Crawford Notch,

a wonderful freak of nature almost rivaling some of the Yellowstone Park or Canadian Rockies scenery, is of itself worth the journey to the mountains. It should by all means be included in the itinerary, either in approaching or leaving Mt. Washington.

Then there is the regal lake country of northern New England, also reached by the lines of the Boston & Maine, and this many of the visitors will wish to see. Aside from Lake Champlain, the largest of these beautiful lakes is Winnipesaukee in New Hampshire, distant about 100 miles from Boston, and one of the finest vacation and fishing resorts in the world. The trip to and from the lake, including a voyage over its surface, with dinner on the steamer, may be made in a single day, but two or three days should be devoted to it if possible. The principal hotel centres are Weirs, Centre Harbor, Wolfeboro and Alton Bay.

Adjoining Winnipesaukee are the glorious Asquam Lakes, with Holderness as their chief centre, where the scenery and air are both unsurpassed and where the visitor fairly comes under the inspiration of the adjacent mountains.

Other fine lake resorts include Sunapee Lake and Dublin Lake in New Hampshire, and Lake Wiloughby and Lake Memphremagog in Vermont, not to mention Lake Champlain itself, which is also reached directly by the Boston & Maine. Sebago Lake, in Maine, which is easily accessible from Portland, is another that well deserves a place in this category of New England's beautiful lake resorts. At these resorts the visitor will find rest and scenic beauty, good air and good company.

The tourist who goes to the lakes or to the mountains by the Merrimack Valley route will make a most delightful acquaintance with the sinuous and beautiful Merrimack River, which is closely followed almost until Lake Winnipesaukee is reached. He who comes to or departs from Boston by way of the Fitchburg Division will enjoy the picturesque scenery of the Deerfield and Connecticut Valleys, the rugged beauty of the Hoosac Mountains and the rural delights of central Massachusetts, passing through many places of historic significance as he



PROFILE NOTCH.

journeys. This route, too, will take him through the wonderful Hoosac Tunnel, piercing the mountain of that name and being famous as one of the most remarkable of engineering feats in the annals of railroading.

All this fine program is at the disposal of the visitor to the Hub, and much more, were there space to refer to it. Should his inclinations lead him in that direction, he could enjoy what might be called an "industrial tour," visiting some of the famous manufacturing cities in the Boston & Maine territory. In an itinerary such as this, would figure Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester and Nashua with their great cotton mills, Lynn and Haverhill with their busy shoe factories, Holyoke with its paper mills and Waltham with its famous watch factory. New England has much to show the world, both in an industrial and an educational sense.

A veritable library of illustrated guidebooks dealing with every phase of the New England summer playground proposition is issued by the Passenger Department of the Boston & Maine railroad, and



SALMON FALLS RIVER, MILTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

as an effective aid to making up a combination of trips such as is suggested above, the visitor is recommended to send for a copy of "All Along Shore," "Among the Mountains" and "Lakes and Streams." Other publications dealing in detail with the different sections of the region are "Fishing and Hunting" (with an accompanying

booklet giving the fish and game laws of Northern New England and Canada), "The Valley of the Connecticut and Northern Vermont," "Southeast New Hampshire" (describing Lake Winnipesaukee), "Southwest New Hampshire," "Central Massachusetts," "Merrimack Valley," "Lake Sunapee," "Lake Memphremagog and About There," "The Monadnock Region," "The Hoosac Country and Deerfield Valley" (describing the Fitchburg Division). Any of these publications will be sent postpaid on receipt of two cents in stamps for each book. The company's "Excursion and Summer Hotel Book" giving a complete list of the various resorts, together with local hotels and boarding houses and their rates, and containing a map of the Boston & Maine territory will be sent free to any address.

The company also issues an exceedingly artistic series of six portfolios, comprising beautiful half-tone illustrations of the best of New England



SAUGUS, MASS.



MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

scenery. These are published under the titles of "New England Lakes," "Rivers of New England," "Mountains of New England," "Seashore of New England," "Picturesque New England" (historic and miscellaneous) and "The Charles River to the Hudson," the last named dealing largely with the Fitchburg Division. The illustrations are 4 x 6 inches, and there is only a single introductory page of reading matter.

These portfolios, which make a splendid and permanent souvenir of a visit to New England, will be mailed to any address upon receipt of six cents in stamps for each publication, or the entire series for thirty-six cents. A beautiful colored "bird's-eye view from the Summit of Mt. Washington" and a bird's-eye view in colors of Lake Winnipesaukee can be procured for six cents each. Requests for any of this literature, or for any other information regarding rates, trips, hotel accommodations, etc., should be addressed to The Passenger Department Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass.

City Ticket Office and Bureau of Information.

It will be well for those visiting Boston during Encampment week to bear in mind that at two

different points in Boston they will find a Boston & Maine Railroad Bureau of Information—one at the North station on Causeway street and another at the city ticket office of the company, corner of Washington and Milk streets, directly opposite the Old South Meeting House.

This latter office is one of the most centrally-located in the city, as well as being one of the best-lighted and best-appointed ticket offices in the country. Here the visitor may obtain information of all kinds concerning trains, fares, connections, etc. Copies of all the Boston & Maine timetables and summer resort publications, lists of hotels and boarding houses and literature describing the same may likewise be had, parlor- and sleeping-car reservations may be purchased and information of a general character secured.



CONCORD BRIDGE.



MT. MONADNOCK, FROM BEECH HILL, KEENE.



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Thomas G. Stevenson No. 26, Vine, corner of Dudley street, Roxbury.

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Francis Washburn No. 92, 319 Washington street, Brighton.

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Robert A. Bell No. 134, 46 Joy street.

Maj. G. L. Stearns No. 149, 332 Main street, Charlestown.

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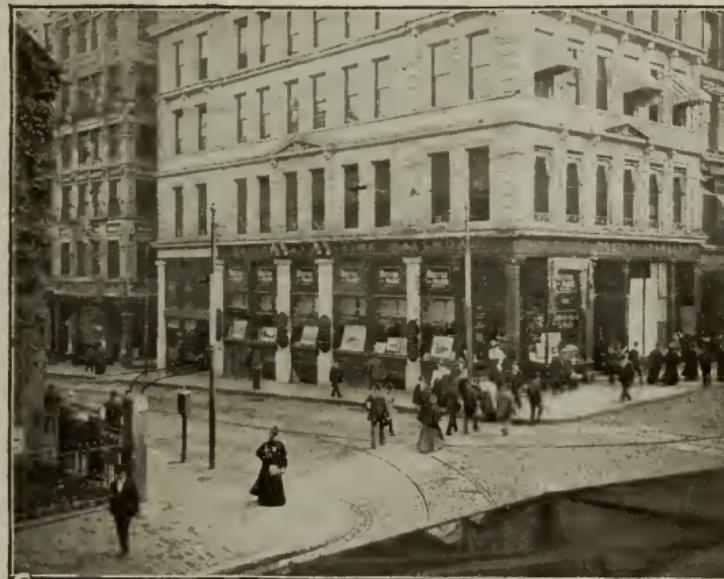
Gettysburg No. 191, 3 Boylston place.

Boston No. 200, 514 Tremont street.

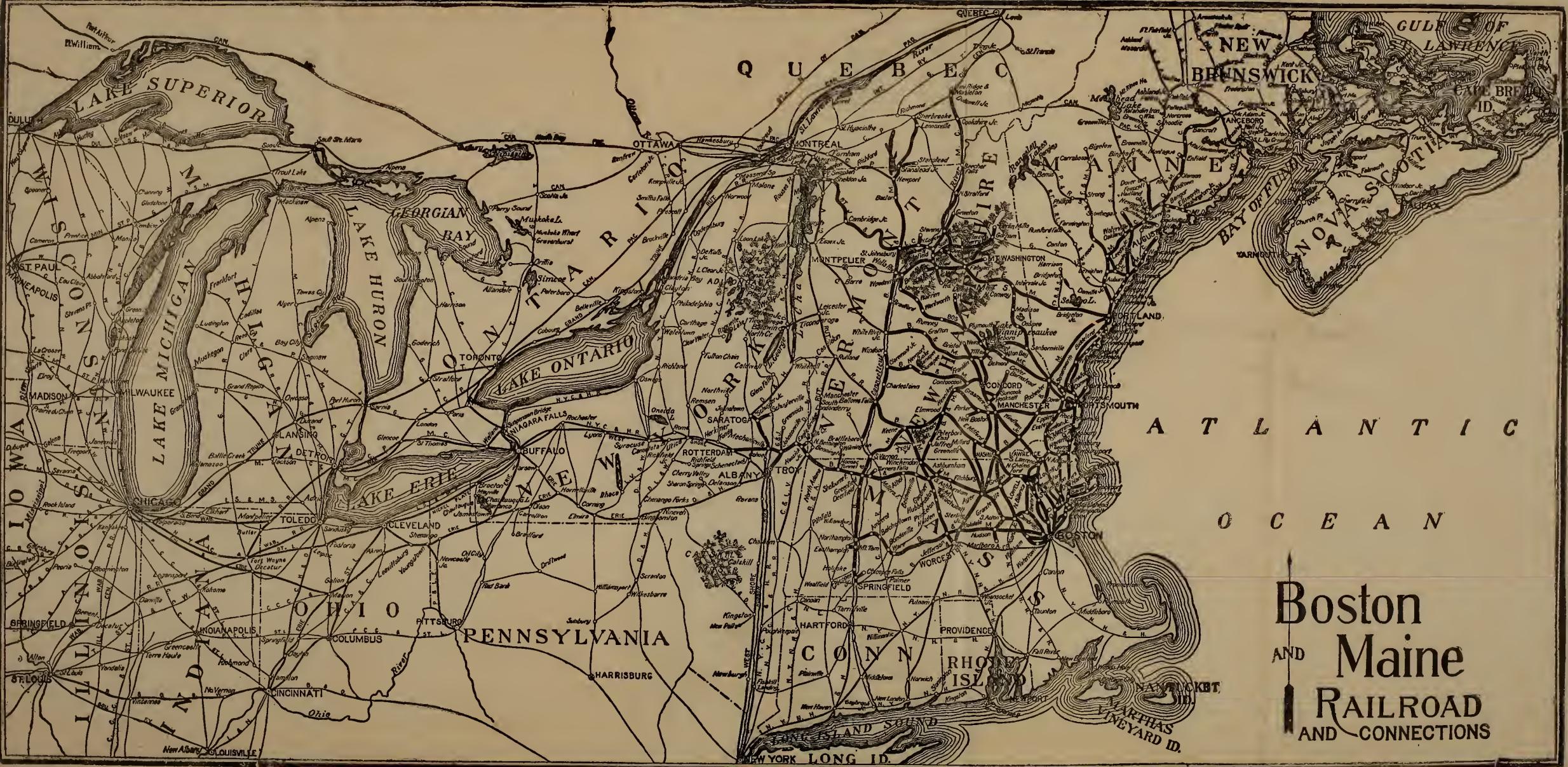
Joint Agency for Execution and Extension of Tickets.

A Joint Agency will be located at 75 Federal street, Boston, Mass., and will be open for business from 7.00 a. m. to 7.00 p. m., daily, August 13 to 20, inclusive, and 8.00 a. m. to 6.00 p. m., daily, August 21 to September 30, 1904, inclusive.

For Return Trip passenger must present ticket to Joint Agent for validation on date on which return journey is to be commenced, which must be not earlier than August 16 nor later than August 20, 1904, and when validated by being stamped by Joint Agent, Ticket will be good for continuous passage only, commencing on date as indicated by Joint Agent's stamp and to be completed before expiration of return limit punched by Joint Agent, except that an extension of the return limit (not later in any case than September 30, 1904,) will be allowed by deposit of ticket with Joint Agent not later than August 20, and payment of 50 cents extension fee; and if extension of Return Limit is availed of as herein provided for, return journey must be commenced on date ticket is withdrawn from Joint Agency as indicated by date stamped on Joint Agent's certificate attached, and to be completed before expiration of limit punched by said Agent, but in no case will the extension of Return Limit be made to leave Boston after midnight of September 30, 1904.



**BOSTON & MAINE R.R. CITY TICKET OFFICE,
322 Washington Street, corner Milk Street.**



Boston AND Maine RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS

Meep Acc 32



THE MINUTE MAN OF 1776.